history of the United States and partly to study thie trans-
formations in social conditions since his famous observations
and report twenty years earlier. In May, 1885, he summed up
the results of his tour in a pamphlet of thirty-three pages
entitled *TJie New South.* His judgments on the general
course of events in reconstruction as well as on the undoing
of reconstruction were eminently just and candid. In the
South he found the present full of prosperity, and the future
very hopeful* He helieved that economic usefulness would
be the solution of the negro problem. When the blacks should
make a little more progress in the accumulation of property
and in general intelligence their party allegiance would he-
come divided; the diversification of industry, already far ad-
vanced, would at the same time divide the whites; and through
the normal operation of economic and political motives the
color line would disappear, whites and blacks voting side by
side in the party to which their interests assigned them. Not
giving sufficient weight to the persistency of race antipathies,
Mr. Schurz's predictions to-day seem doubtful of fulfillment;
but when they were made they expressed the faith of Secre-
tary Lamar and many other philosophical Southerners.

The New South attracted less attention than its literary
and philosophic merits deserved. After its publication Mr.
Schurz devoted himself seriously to the *Henry Clay,* which was

finished in the summer of 1886 and published late in the following winter. The reception which it met with was in the highest degree flattering. Though Clay was in almost every respect remote from the ideals of character and statesmanship that his biographer worshiped, the justice and fidelity of the portrait were universally recognized. Aged veterans of the dim decades before 1850, Whigs and Jackson Democrats alike, testified to Schurz, in letters of tremulous prolixity,